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# TREES, BUGS, DIRT

LANDSCAPE CONSULTING & TRAINING

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## UPDATED ARBORIST REPORT Clayton Community Church *1027 Pine Hollow Court, Clayton CA*



*December 15, 2020*

Prepared For: Vander Heyden Architects, Inc.  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Fifty nine (59) live trees within and next to the proposed development are evaluated in this report. One tree (#0345) has its trunk offsite. Twelve genera and species of trees were identified. Construction tolerance based on genus & species of trees on site is either poor or moderate. Health, structure, form and condition ranges from dead to good, averaging poor. Thirty two trees (including six that disappeared) were damaged by a fire that occurred on site. Construction related items that will impact the trees include paving, drain lines, retaining walls, a fire hydrant, parking, structures, demolition, and grading. Trunk distances from these items ranges from 0 to 130 feet, averaging 14.4 feet. Negative impacts include whole tree destruction, reduced health, increased failure, destabilization, root damages, and resprouting. Consequences of construction on these 59 trees would include loss (35 trees), survival (13 trees), possible survival (5 trees), survival with increased risk (4 trees), and survival with a shorter life (two trees). **I recommend preserving eleven (11) trees on & adjacent to the site, removing forty eight (48) trees due to their health, structure, form, condition, and species. For each tree preserved establish a fenced tree preservation zone (TPZ) as far away from its trunk as possible. Prune as needed prior to construction to raise tree crowns and prevent branch damage. In between construction & TPZ excavate with an air spade & prune roots. Set up a temporary irrigation system for each tree. Install and maintain wood chip mulch within each TPZ.**

## INTRODUCTION

### PURPOSE AND USE

This report is intended to provide information for the Client and the City of Clayton as part of a development and tree removal permit process.

### ASSIGNMENT

I was hired by Vander Heyden Architects, Inc. (Client), to measure, map, tag, digitally image, inventory & re-evaluate trees at the proposed site of Clayton Community Church, and to provide an Arborist Report that includes a summary of my observations, a tree location map, and other relevant information. Only trees within the area to be developed, and directly next to proposed development are evaluated. Data from the previous arborist report (Forestreet, 2016) was used as a baseline for this report.

### LIMITS OF ASSIGNMENT

- Most trunk & dripline measurements used are from the previous report on the trees
- Trees were not evaluated below ground or aurally, nor were invasive methods used to assess tree health
- Design modifications are not provided
- Landscape & other plans not listed are not analyzed in terms of impacts on trees

### BACKGROUND

Clayton Community Church is proposing to build a new church on a lot with trees that are protected in the City of Clayton. A previous arborist report required updating due to a fire that damaged some of the trees, missing data, missing trees, and other issues.

## OBSERVATIONS

### LOCATION

1027 Pine Hollow Court, above High Street, in Clayton CA.

### SETTING

The site includes an occupied dwelling, a storage shed, and another outbuilding. Topography is relatively flat from Pine Hollow Court past the dwelling, then slopes sharply downhill towards High Street. Mowed grasses and weeds dominate the level area, with part of that area burned recently, and one large shrub left in place, with trees, grasses and herbaceous plants covering the ground. Trees line the southern property line, and are scattered around the main dwelling structure. Remnants of a walnut (*Juglans spp.*) orchard exists in the level area to the north of the dwelling, and below the dwelling & the level area on a slope. Soils on site are mapped as Perkins series, a very deep, well drained soil. Perkins soils typically are loam textured on top of clay loam. Most roots are found in the top two feet of this type of soil.

### METHODS

On November 23 & December 12, 2020 I identified tree species, remeasured several **trunk circumferences** at 4.5 feet above grade, tagged trunks, with numbered tags, located trees visually on a site plan, digitally imaged trees and assessed their **health, structural quality and form**. One tree with its trunk not located on the site (#345) was also evaluated. In the office I analyzed tree condition, identified protected trees, and assessed potential impacts from proposed development using the grading & drainage, stormwater control, and utility plans that were submitted to the city.

### References

- City of Clayton Municipal Code, Chapter 15.70 Tree Protection Ordinance
- Arborist Report & Tree Survey, Date Not Provided, The Forestry Company
- US Soil Survey, Standard Soil Series Descriptions, Oregon State University
- Grading and Drainage Plan, C-3, Planning Dept. Submittal, 11/30, 2020
- Stormwater Control Plan, C-4, Planning Dept. Submittal, 11/30, 2020
- Utility Plan, C-5, Planning Dept. Submittal, 11/30, 2020
- Guide for Plant Appraisal, 10th Edition, second printing, 2019. International Society of Arboriculture
- Arborist Report and Tree Survey (2016), *field work completed in 2016*. The Forestry Company

### Condition

A weighted average of condition, structure, and form was calculated, with health and structure representing 40% of the value (for each factor), and form equal to 20%. I then translated the percentages into qualitative terms using the condition rating system recommended in the latest Guide for Plant Appraisal as follows; very poor (6-20%), poor (21-40%), fair (41-60%), good (61-80%), and excellent (81-100%).



## Health Structure & Form Evaluation Standards

+numerical rating system; zero (dead), one (very poor), two (poor), three (fair), four (good) and five (excellent)

+ form assessed by rating specimens on their deviance from the norm for the species in this region, visual qualities such as attractiveness, and engineering functions such as screening, shading and creating views

+qualitative descriptions and items assessed for health & structure include

- rooting zone - bare, mulched, limited space, weeds, competing vegetation, moisture, debris
- root crown region (trunk & root junction) - buried, clear, pests, diseases, wet, wounds, cavities
- trunk - taper, lack of taper, wounds, lean, growth cracks, stress cracks, pests, diseases, wounds
- scaffold (large, major) branches - taper, distribution of branches, strength of branch connections, wounds, pests
- smaller branches - distribution, size, amount, strength of connections, pests, diseases
- twigs - annual growth, color, size, distribution, dead/live
- foliage - color, size, distribution, pests, diseases, leaf fall

## DATA SUMMARY - See Appendix A for data set

- 59 live trees
- 64 trees were evaluated, five are dead, *six evaluated in the previous arborist report are missing due to recent fire*
- 11 species identified, one identified to genus (plum - *Prunus*)

## ANALYSIS - See Appendix B for data set

- health, structure, form, and condition ranged from dead to good, averaging fair
- 56 of the 59 live trees on site are protected in Clayton, excepting #337, #346 (tree of heaven, *Ailanthus altissima*), and #385 (Monterey pine, *Pinus radiata*).

## CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS & CONSEQUENCES - See Appendix C for complete data set

- items that will negatively impact trees on this site include paving, drain lines, retaining walls, a fire hydrant, parking, structures, demolition, and grading
- distances of items from tree trunks ranges from 0 to 130 feet, averaging 14.4 feet
- impacts from construction include whole trees destroyed, reduced health, increased failures, destabilization of trees, root damage, and resprouting
- consequences of negative construction impacts on 59 live trees includes
  - loss - 35 trees (34 protected, 1 not protected)
  - survive with no direct negative impacts - 13 (11 protected, 2 not protected)
  - might not survive - 5 trees
  - survive with increased risk - 4 trees
  - survive with a shorter life - 2 trees

**RECOMMENDATIONS** - See Appendix D for data set

- preserve eleven trees, ten are protected trees, one is an unprotected Monterey pine tree
- remove fifty one trees, forty nine are protected, two are unprotected tree of heaven
  - because of health, structure, form, and condition
  - two because they are weeds, and not protected in Clayton = tree of heaven

**TREE PRESERVATION PROGRAM**

*TREE PROTECTION ZONES*

I have assigned each tree to be preserved an individual radius based on its size, health, and species. This is the radial distance from each trunk that should be protected from all activity prior to and during construction. Work within a TPZ should be supervised by a consulting arborist. No foot or vehicle traffic should be allowed within a TPZ without mitigation to minimize damages to the tree.

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*FENCING*

I recommend that protective fencing be installed outside the edge of each TPZ, in between proposed construction & the tree trunk.

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*IRRIGATION*

Because of the drought I recommend that a temporary irrigation system be set up for each tree. Concentric rings of inline drip irrigation lines are recommended at least five feet from each preserved tree's trunk, out as close to the dripline is possible. Monthly irrigation to the depth of 6-7" is recommended to supplement rainfall as needed.

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*MULCH*

Protected soils within each TPZ should be enhanced by installing & maintaining at least two inches of wood chip mulch throughout the life of the project. Mulch will conserve soil moisture, protect tree roots and help maintain tree health.

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*AIR SPADE EXCAVATION*

Where construction or demolition occurs within tree protection zones including demolition, trenching, grading, drainage, and any other activity that may damage tree roots, air spade trenching is used to expose roots prior to pruning without damaging them. Soil must be sufficiently moist to allow excavation to the full depth of the roots, which may range up to several feet on this site.

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*ROOT PRUNING*

All roots exposed by air spade excavation should be sharply cut, covered temporarily with wet burlap until soil can be backfilled on top of them, after removing the burlap. Work within five feet of the trunk may cause destabilization of the tree, and/or severe health damage, and should only be done under the supervision of the consulting arborist.

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*CLEARANCE PRUNING*

Where branches interfere with construction, they should be professionally pruned or tied back prior to construction. Crown damage to be minimized either by pruning or tying branches back temporarily.

**APPENDIX A - DATA; MEASUREMENTS IN BLUE ARE FROM THE 2016 REPORT**

tag #+ O	Old #	Name	Genus species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	cumulative trunk diameter	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Notes
337	0	tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	8.0	8.0	6,7,12,12	soil disturbed
338	0	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	12.1	12.1	6,5,10,7	trunk burnt, most foliage dead
339	1	blue oak	<i>Quercia douglasii</i>	36.8	36.8	30-40-35-3 5	Disturbed rooting zone, many large broken branches, cavities on major scaffolds, thin top, minimal lower & interior small branches
340	2	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	13.4	13.4	8-12-3-7	Stump sprout
341	3	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	7.0	7.0	15-8-8-6	Burned stump sprout, fresh burrowing ground squirrel at base, 40% branches & foliage burned
342	4	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	7, 7.5	14.5	12-16-12-9	Burned foliage & branches, dead lower branches, fresh burrowing ground squirrel, mistletoe
343	0	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	<del>11.75 (5, 2.75,4)</del>	<del>11.8</del>	<del>6,12,10,6</del>	<del>Killed by fire</del>
344	5	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	9.0	9.0	6-8-6-4	Fire damaged trunk, branches & foliage, codominant resprouts with included bark
345	6	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	30.0	30.0	25-25-25-3 0	Limited & disturbed rooting zone, leaning trunk heaviest on south, thin top, few lower or interior small branches
346	7	tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	7.6 (2.5, 2.75, 3,5,3,2.5, 2,3)	7.6	9-9-9-10	Trunk wound & cavity, singed
347	11	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	10, 8	18.0	12-13-10-1 4	Fire damaged, burrowing near trunk

tag # + O	Old #	Name	Genus species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	cumulative trunk diameter	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Notes
348	8	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	8, 8	16.0	6-10-12-9	Fire damaged stump sprouts, trunk scorched, branches damaged
349	9	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	10, 8	18.0	10-12-12-1 2	Heavy mistletoe infestation, trunk burned, recent burrowing at trunk, lower branches & foliage damaged
350	10	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	8, 7	15.0	6-15-10-10	Fire burn kill
351	57	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	7, 6	13.0	7-6-8-9	Fire burn kill
352	58	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	9, 7, 6, 5, 5	32.0	10-11-10-1 0	Fire damaged, minimal sprouting, recent burrowing near trunk
353	55	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	11, 11	22.0	15-12-10-1 2	Some rooting zone & small branches burned, generally stunted growth for species, not for location, trunk wound
354	59	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	13, 10, 10, 9, 8	50.0	10-12-10-1 0	Trunk & branches burnt, mistletoe, some undamaged branches & foliage
355	60	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	7, 6, 5	18.0	8-10-7-9	Fire damaged, mistletoe
356	61	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	10, 8	18.0	10-12-10-1 2	Fire damaged
357	64	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	9, 7	16.0	10-12-10-1 2	Fire damaged
358	65	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	7, 7, 6	20.0	10-10-9-10	Fire damaged, rooting zone severely damaged, trunk damaged, some live crown
359	66	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	5, 5, 5	15.0	6-8-8-6	Fire damaged
360	67	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	7, 6, 5, 5, 4	27.0	8-9-10-7	Fire damaged
361	68	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	8, 6, 5, 5	24.0	8-8-10-6	Fire damaged



tag # + O	Old #	Name	Genus species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	cumulative trunk diameter	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Notes
362	49	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	8, 7, 7, 5	27.0	12-15-12-8	Trunk cavity, branch dieback, mistletoe
363	50	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	4, 3, 3	10.0	9-10-8-8	Stunted , trunk & scaffold cavities , mistletoe
364	22	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	4, 3	7.0	8-8-8-10	Trunk embedded in fence, trunk cavity, vigorous sprouts, burrowing around trunk
365	53	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	15, 15, 13	43.0	12-12-13-1 2	Fire damaged, large broken branches May recover
366	21	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	6.0	6.0	3-5-4-6	Top broken off, suppressed
367	20	Italian stone pine	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	28.0	28.0	18-25-20-1 8	Large trunk wounds, stubbed lower branches, broken branches , rooting zone disturbed
368	18	Italian stone pine	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	39.0	39.0	37-24-18-2 7	Codominant trunks with included bark, large torn scaffold, rooting zone parking & turning area
369	19	Italian stone pine	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	22.0	22.0	0-0-0-14	Topped, one scaffold, leaning trunk, broken stub
370	15	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	9.0	9.0	10-8-12-12	Stunted, mistletoe, trunk leaning, root crown buried
371	14	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	10.0	10.0	3-7-6-12	Very stunted, leaning trunk, mistletoe, trunk cavity
372	12	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	10.0	10.0	6-8-9-8	Trunk cavities, minimal trunk taper, stunted
373	13	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	8, 8, 8, 8	32.0	15-7-10-15	Mistletoe, large cavity on one trunk
374	17	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	8, 7	15.0	8-8-6-8	Stunted, minimal structure , stubbed trunks
375	16	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	10.0	10.0	3-10-8-15	Disturbed rooting zone, minimal trunk taper, trunk leaning

tag # + O	Old #	Name	Genus species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	cumulative trunk diameter	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Notes
376	23	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	8.0	8.0	6-4-8-6	Disturbed rooting zone, trunk leaning, minimal structure, stunted, missed species id
377	28	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	9, 8	17.0	12-10-10-8	Limited rooting zone, codominant trunks with included bark, stunted
378	29	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	7.0	7.0	6-12-4-4	Stunted, trunk wounds, leaning trunk
379	30	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	24.0	24.0	15-22-15-15	Limited rooting zone, live crown ratio less than 59%, lower & interior branches removed
380	31	plum	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	5, 4	9.0	5-8-0-6	Stunted, broken branches, poorly pruned, sooty mold, scale, twig dieback
381	32	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	7.0	7.0	6-10-8-10	Imbalanced, oddly shaped vigorous sprout
382	33	almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	4, 4, 3	11.0	4-10-6-8	Suppressed
383	34	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	16.0	16.0	12-4-16-15	Unbalanced leaning trunk, large wound on trunk, mistletoe
384	35	plum	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	11.0	11.0	0-3-7-8	Dead
385	38	Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	28.0	28.0	18-15-17-18	Suppressed by Italian stone pine on south
386	39	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	12.0	12.0	15-0-12-8	Suppressed by valley oak & Monterey pine, trunk leaning, codominant scaffolds with included bark
387	40	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	18.0	18.0	15-4-18-18	Unbalanced in row, codominant trunks with included bark, yellow jacket n at in ground active next to metal stake; branch flagged
388	36	lime	<i>Citrus x latifolia</i>	9.0	9.0	7-5-9-4	Dead

tag # + O	Old #	Name	Genus species	Trunk Diameter (inches)	cumulative trunk diameter	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Notes
389	37	lemon	<i>Citrus x limon</i>	9, 9, 7	25.0	9-6-9-10	Dying , codominant trunks with included bark, top dieback, bark damaged
390	41	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	14.0	14.0	14-15-9-15	Twisted scaffolds
391	42	Ca black walnut	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	6, 5	11.0	9-9-3-3	Minimal tree
392	43	giant sequoia	<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	25.0	25.0	6-10-10-10	Codominant tree, large trunk wound
393	44	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	14.0	14.0	0-15-15-18	Codominant tree, one sided
394	45	plum	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	3, 3, 3	9.0	8-0-10-4	Suppressed
395	46	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	16.0	16.0	17-20-5-18	Grove tree, balanced in grove, limited rooting zone, driveway
396	47	olive	<i>Olea europeae</i>	5, 4, 3	10.0	9-8-8-2	Multiple trunks, intertwined with oaks, power line, power pole
397	48	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	14.0	14.0	8-6-10-20	One sided pruned away from wires, unbalanced
398	25	olive	<i>Olea europeae</i>	3, 2, 2	7.0	7-6-7-8	Unbalanced, sprouting, limited rooting zone, shaded dieback
399	26	olive	<i>Olea europeae</i>	12.0	12.0	6-10-8-10	Crown raised to top 30%, stunted, poorly pruned
400	27	almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>	14, 12	26.0	8-15-0-15	Stunted suppressed, disturbed rooting zone

## APPENDIX B - ANALYSIS

tag #+ O	Name	health rating	Health	structure rating	Structure	Form rating	Form	Weighted Average Condition	Condition %	Condition Rating
337	tree of heaven	3	fair	3	fair	3	fair	3	60%	Fair
338	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	2	poor	1	very poor	1.4	28%	Poor
339	blue oak	3	fair	3	fair	4	good	3.2	64%	Good
340	Ca black walnut	2	poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1.4	28%	Poor
341	Ca black walnut	2	poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1.4	28%	Poor
342	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	20%	Very poor
343	Ca black walnut	0	dead	0	dead	0	dead	0	0%	dead
344	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	2	poor	1	very poor	1.4	28%	Poor
345	blue oak	3	fair	3	fair	4	good	3.2	64%	Good
346	tree of heaven	3	fair	4	good	4	good	3.6	72%	Good
347	Ca black walnut	1.5	very poor- poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1.2	24%	Poor
348	Ca black walnut	1.5	very poor- poor	2	poor	2	poor	1.8	36%	Poor



tag #+ O	Name	health rating	Health	structure rating	Structure	Form rating	Form	Weighted Average Condition	Condition %	Condition Rating
349	Ca black walnut	2.5	poor- fair	2	poor	2	poor	2.2	44%	Fair
350	Ca black walnut	0	dead	0	dead	0	dead	0	0%	dead
351	Ca black walnut	0	dead	0	dead	0	dead	0	0%	dead
352	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	2	poor	1	very poor	1.4	28%	Poor
353	valley oak	3	fair	4	good	3.5	fair- good	3.5	70%	Good
354	Ca black walnut	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
355	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	20%	Very poor
356	Ca black walnut	1.5	very poor- poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1.2	24%	Poor
357	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	20%	Very poor
358	Ca black walnut	1.5	very poor- poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1.2	24%	Poor
359	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	20%	Very poor

tag # + O	Name	health rating	Health	structure rating	Structure	Form rating	Form	Weighted Average Condition	Condition %	Condition Rating
360	Ca black walnut	1.5	very poor- poor	1.5	very poor- poor	1	very poor	1.4	28%	Poor
361	Ca black walnut	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
362	Ca black walnut	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
363	Ca black walnut	2.5	poor- fair	2	poor	2	poor	2.2	44%	Fair
364	Ca black walnut	3	fair	1	very poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
365	Ca black walnut	2	poor	3	fair	2.5	poor- fair	2.5	50%	Fair
366	Ca black walnut	2	poor	2	poor	1	very poor	1.8	36%	Poor
367	Italian stone pine	4	good	3	fair	3	fair	3.4	68%	Good
368	Italian stone pine	4	good	3	fair	4	good	3.6	72%	Good
369	Italian stone pine	3	fair	1	very poor	1	very poor	1.8	36%	Poor
370	Ca black walnut	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor

tag # + O	Name	health rating	Health	structure rating	Structure	Form rating	Form	Weighted Average Condition	Condition %	Condition Rating
371	Ca black walnut	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1	20%	Very poor
372	Ca black walnut	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
373	Ca black walnut	3	fair	2	poor	3	fair	2.6	52%	Fair
374	Ca black walnut	2.5	poor- fair	2	poor	2	poor	2.2	44%	Fair
375	valley oak	3	fair	2	poor	2.5	poor- fair	2.5	50%	Fair
376	Ca black walnut	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
377	blue oak	2.5	poor- fair	2.5	poor-fair	3	fair	2.6	52%	Fair
378	valley oak	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
379	valley oak	3	fair	4	good	4	good	3.6	72%	Good
380	plum	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
381	Ca black walnut	2.5	poor- fair	2	poor	2	poor	2.2	44%	Fair
382	almond	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
383	Ca black walnut	2.5	poor- fair	2	poor	2.5	poor- fair	2.3	46%	Fair
384	plum	0	dead	0	dead	0	dead	0	0%	dead

tag #+ O	Name	<i>health rating</i>	Health	<i>structure rating</i>	Structure	<i>Form rating</i>	Form	Weighted Average Condition	Condition %	Condition Rating
385	Monter ey pine	3	fair	4	good	3	fair	3.4	68%	Good
386	valley oak	3	fair	2	poor	2.5	poor- fair	2.5	50%	Fair
387	valley oak	4	good	3	fair	4	good	3.6	72%	Good
388	lime	0	dead	0	dead	0	dead	0	0%	dead
389	lemon	1	very poor	3	fair	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
390	valley oak	3	fair	3	fair	3	fair	3	60%	Fair
391	Ca black walnut	2	poor	1	very poor	1	very poor	1.4	28%	Poor
392	giant sequoia	3	fair	3	fair	3	fair	3	60%	Fair
393	valley oak	3	fair	3	fair	3	fair	3	60%	Fair
394	plum	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor
395	valley oak	3	fair	3	fair	3	fair	3	60%	Fair
396	olive	4	good	2	poor	3	fair	3	60%	Fair
397	valley oak	3	fair	2	poor	3	fair	2.6	52%	Fair
398	olive	3	fair	3	fair	3	fair	3	60%	Fair
399	olive	3	fair	2	poor	2	poor	2.4	48%	Fair
400	almond	2	poor	2	poor	2	poor	2	40%	Poor



## APPENDIX C - CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS & CONSEQUENCES

# + O	Name	<i>cumulative trunk diameter</i>	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Health	<i>construction tolerance</i>	CLOSEST ITEMS	TRUNK DISTANCE (FEET)	IMPACTS	CONSEQUENCES
337	tree of heaven	8.0	6,7,12,12	fair	GOOD	building	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
338	Ca black walnut	12.1	6,5,10,7	very poor	POOR	building	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
339	blue oak	36.8	30-40-35-35	fair	POOR	paving, drainline, retaining wall, fire hydrant	6.7	reduced health, more failures	SURVIVE WITH INCREASED RISK
340	Ca black walnut	13.4	8-12-3-7	poor	POOR	storm drain	8	reduced health, more failures	SURVIVE WITH INCREASED RISK
341	Ca black walnut	7.0	15-8-8-6	poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
342	Ca black walnut	14.5	12-16-12-9	very poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
344	Ca black walnut	9.0	6-8-6-4	very poor	POOR	retaining wall	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
345	blue oak	30.0	25-25-25-30	fair	POOR	drainline, retaining wall	3	destabilize tree, severe root damage	MIGHT NOT SURVIVE
346	tree of heaven	7.6	9-9-9-10	fair	GOOD	drainline	5	stimulate resprouts	SURVIVE
347	Ca black walnut	18.0	12-13-10-14	very poor-poor	POOR	structure	5	whole tree destroyed	LOSS

# + O	Name	<i>cumulative trunk diameter</i>	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Health	<i>construction tolerance</i>	CLOSEST ITEMS	TRUNK DISTANCE (FEET)	IMPACTS	CONSEQUENCES
348	Ca black walnut	16.0	6-10-12-9	very poor-poor	POOR	structure	5	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
349	Ca black walnut	18.0	10-12-12-12	poor-fair	POOR	structure	5	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
352	Ca black walnut	32.0	10-11-10-10	very poor	POOR	retaining wall	4	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
353	valley oak	22.0	15-12-10-12	fair	POOR	retaining wall	2	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
354	Ca black walnut	50.0	10-12-10-10	poor	POOR	retaining wall	8	no visible impact	SURVIVE
355	Ca black walnut	18.0	8-10-7-9	very poor	POOR	storm drain dissipator	8	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
356	Ca black walnut	18.0	10-12-10-12	very poor-poor	POOR	storm drain	25	no visible impacts	SURVIVE
357	Ca black walnut	16.0	10-12-10-12	very poor	POOR	storm drain	75	no visible impacts	SURVIVE
358	Ca black walnut	20.0	10-10-9-10	very poor-poor	POOR	storm drain	130	no visible impacts	SURVIVE
359	Ca black walnut	15.0	6-8-8-6	very poor	POOR	storm drain	125	no visible impacts	SURVIVE
360	Ca black walnut	27.0	8-9-10-7	very poor-poor	POOR	storm drain	125	no visible impacts	SURVIVE

# + O	Name	<i>cumulative trunk diameter</i>	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Health	<i>construction tolerance</i>	CLOSEST ITEMS	TRUNK DISTANCE (FEET)	IMPACTS	CONSEQUENCES
361	Ca black walnut	24.0	8-8-10-6	poor	POOR	storm drain	130	no visible impacts	<b>SURVIVE</b>
362	Ca black walnut	27.0	12-15-12-8	poor	POOR	retaining wall	58	no visible impacts	<b>SURVIVE</b>
363	Ca black walnut	10.0	9-10-8-8	poor-fair	POOR	retaining wall	7	reduced health, more failures	<b>SURVIVE WITH INCREASED RISK</b>
364	Ca black walnut	7.0	8-8-8-10	fair	POOR	retaining wall	0	whole tree destroyed	<b>LOSS</b>
365	Ca black walnut	43.0	12-12-13-12	poor	POOR	retaining wall	16	no visible impact	<b>SURVIVE</b>
366	Ca black walnut	6.0	3-5-4-6	poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	<b>LOSS</b>
367	Italian stone pine	28.0	18-25-20-18	good	MODERATE	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	<b>LOSS</b>
368	Italian stone pine	39.0	37-24-18-27	good	MODERATE	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	<b>LOSS</b>
369	Italian stone pine	22.0	0-0-0-14	fair	MODERATE	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	<b>LOSS</b>
370	Ca black walnut	9.0	10-8-12-12	poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	<b>LOSS</b>
371	Ca black walnut	10.0	3-7-6-12	very poor	POOR	storm drain	0	whole tree destroyed	<b>LOSS</b>

# + O	Name	<i>cumulative trunk diameter</i>	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Health	<i>construction tolerance</i>	CLOSEST ITEMS	TRUNK DISTANCE (FEET)	IMPACTS	CONSEQUENCES
372	Ca black walnut	10.0	6-8-9-8	poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
373	Ca black walnut	32.0	15-7-10-15	fair	POOR	storm drain	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
374	Ca black walnut	15.0	8-8-6-8	poor-fair	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
375	valley oak	10.0	3-10-8-15	fair	MODERATE	storm drain	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
376	Ca black walnut	8.0	6-4-8-6	poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
377	blue oak	17.0	12-10-10-8	poor-fair	POOR	storm drain	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
378	valley oak	7.0	6-12-4-4	poor	MODERATE	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
379	valley oak	24.0	15-22-15-15	fair	MODERATE	storm drain	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
380	plum	9.0	5-8-0-6	poor	GOOD	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
381	Ca black walnut	7.0	6-10-8-10	poor-fair	POOR	storm drain	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
382	almond	11.0	4-10-6-8	poor	MODERATE	sidewalk	5	reduced health, more failures	SURVIVE WITH INCREASED RISK
383	Ca black walnut	16.0	12-4-16-15	poor-fair	POOR	parking	2	whole tree destroyed	LOSS



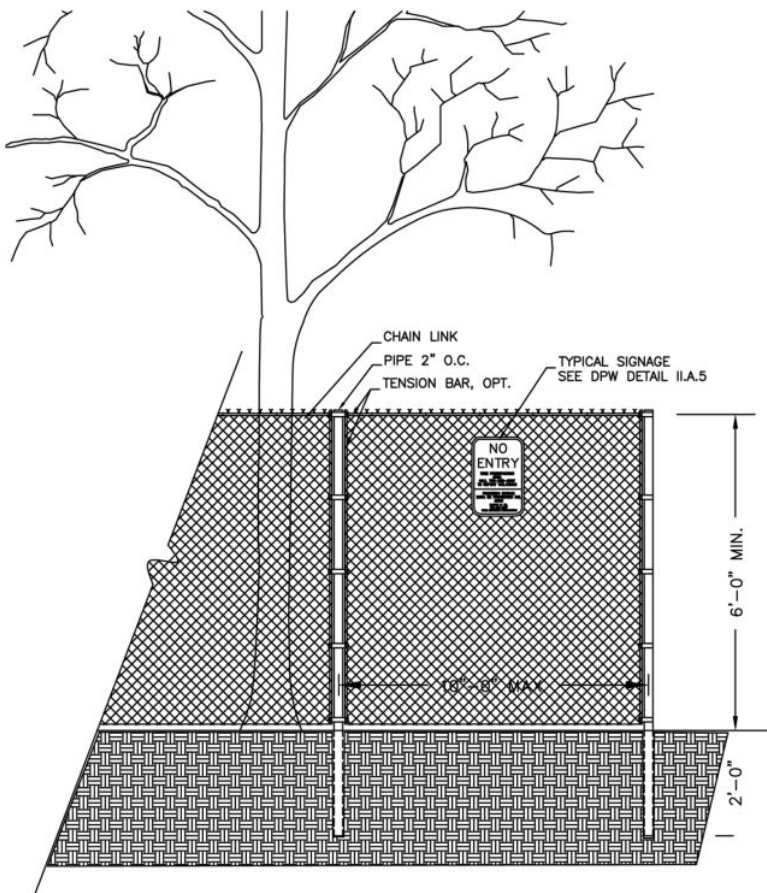
# + O	Name	cumulative trunk diameter	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Health	construction tolerance	CLOSEST ITEMS	TRUNK DISTANCE (FEET)	IMPACTS	CONSEQUENCES
385	Monterey pine	28.0	18-15-17-18	fair	MODERATE	drainline parking	3.8	destabilize tree, severe root damage	MIGHT NOT SURVIVE
386	valley oak	12.0	15-0-12-8	fair	MODERATE	drainline, parking	2.8	destabilize tree, severe root damage	MIGHT NOT SURVIVE
387	valley oak	18.0	15-4-18-18	good	MODERATE	drainline, parking	1.5	destabilize tree, severe root damage	MIGHT NOT SURVIVE
389	lemon	25.0	9-6-9-10	very poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
390	valley oak	14.0	14-15-9-15	fair	MODERATE	demolition	18	destabilize tree, severe root damage	MIGHT NOT SURVIVE
391	Ca black walnut	11.0	9-9-3-3	poor	POOR	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
392	giant sequoia	25.0	6-10-10-10	fair	MODERATE	demolition , drainline	18	reduced health	SURVIVE, SHORTER LIFE
393	valley oak	14.0	0-15-15-18	fair	MODERATE	demolition , drainline	19	reduced health	SURVIVE
394	plum	9.0	8-0-10-4	poor	GOOD	drainline	2	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
395	valley oak	16.0	17-20-5-18	fair	MODERATE	grading	15	reduced health	SURVIVE, SHORTER LIFE

# + O	Name	<i>cumulative trunk diameter</i>	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Health	<i>construction tolerance</i>	CLOSEST ITEMS	TRUNK DISTANCE (FEET)	IMPACTS	CONSE- QUENCES
396	olive	10.0	9-8-8-2	good	GOOD	grading	16.7	reduced health	SURVIVE
397	valley oak	14.0	8-6-10-20	fair	MODER- ATE	grading	30	no visible impact	SURVIVE
398	olive	7.0	7-6-7-8	fair	GOOD	storm drain	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
399	olive	12.0	6-10-8-10	fair	GOOD	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS
400	almond	26.0	8-15-0-15	poor	MODER- ATE	parking	0	whole tree destroyed	LOSS

## APPENDIX D - RECOMMENDATIONS

tag #+ O	Name	Trunk Diameter (inches)	Dripline (N,S,E,W) feet	Tree Protection Zone Radius (feet)	Air Spading +Root Pruning	Clearance Pruning
339	blue oak	36.8	30-40-35-35	25	YES	YES
345	blue oak	30.0	25-25-25-30	30	YES	YES
385	Monterey pine	28.0	18-15-17-18	20, <i>GROUP WITH #386 &amp; 387</i>	YES	NO
386	valley oak	12.0	15-0-12-8	20, <i>GROUP WITH #385 &amp; 387</i>	YES	YES
387	valley oak	18.0	15-4-18-18	20, <i>GROUP WITH #385 &amp; 386</i>	YES	YES
390	valley oak	14.0	14-15-9-15	20	YES	NO
392	giant sequoia	25.0	6-10-10-10	20, <i>GROUP WITH #393</i>	YES	NO
393	valley oak	14.0	0-15-15-18	20, <i>GROUP WITH #392</i>	YES	NO
395	valley oak	16.0	17-20-5-18	20	YES	NO
396	olive	5, 4, 3	9-8-8-2	10	NO	YES
397	valley oak	14.0	8-6-10-20	20	NO	NO

## APPENDIX E - PRESERVATION DETAILS



### 1. TREE PROTECTION ZONE (TPZ)

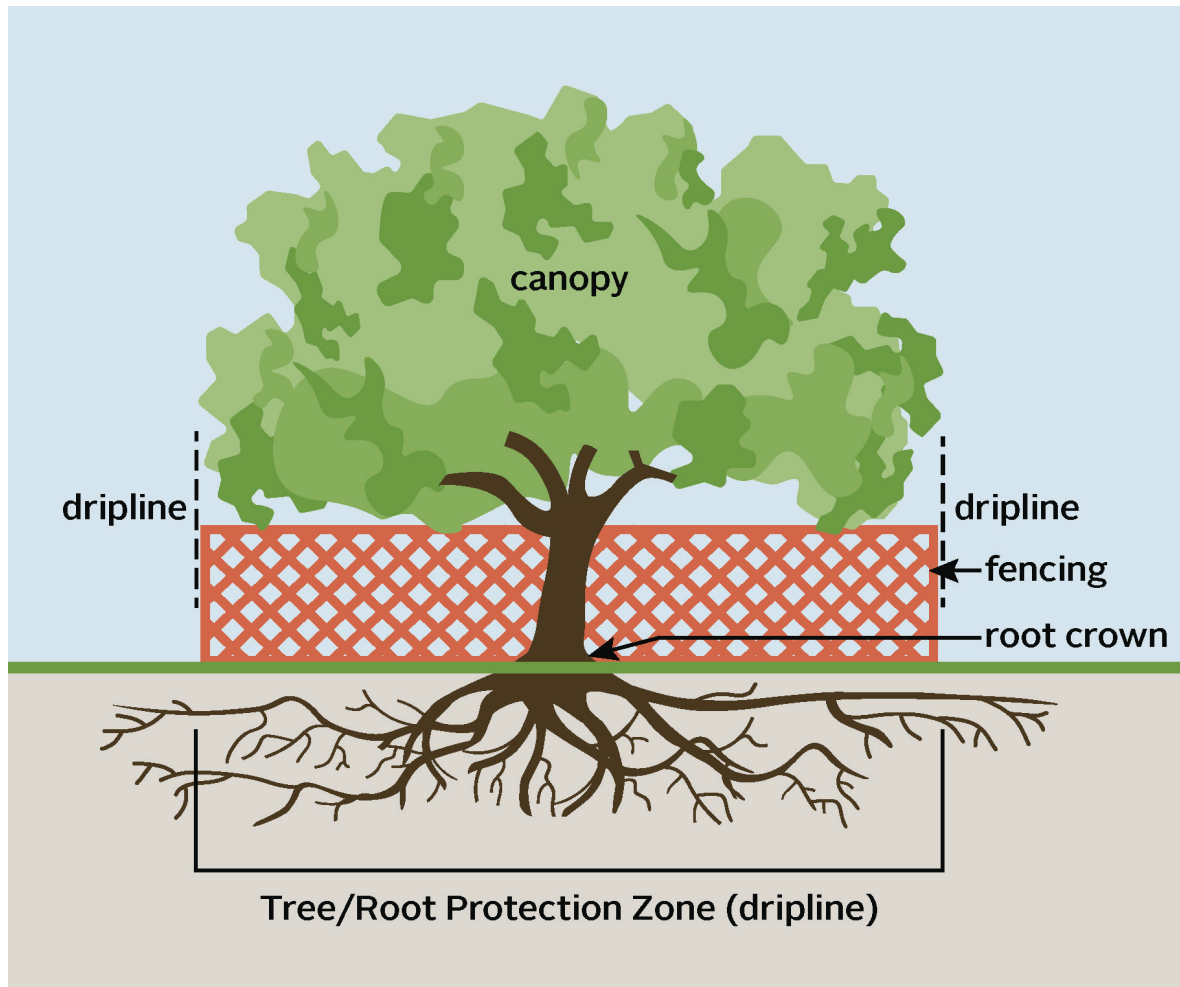
#### Permitted Within TPZ

- Mulching – should be used during construction to protect the soil from compaction, conserve soil moisture, and moderate soil temperature. Spread wood chips to a depth of 4 (four) inches, leaving the trunk clear of mulch.
- Irrigation, aeration, or other beneficial practices that have been specifically approved for use by the Project Consulting Arborist

#### Prohibited Within TPZ

- Storage of construction materials, debris, or excavated material.
- Parking vehicles or equipment.
- Foot traffic.
- Erection of sheds or structures.
- Drainage changes or impoundment of water.
- Cutting tree roots by utility trenching, foundation digging, placement of curbs, trenches and other miscellaneous excavation or other digging.
- Soil disturbance, soil compaction or grade change.
- Washout activities

## 2. FENCING DETAIL



### SPECIFICATION

- Tree protection fence is recommended along the edge of all Tree Protection Zones
- Orange vinyl construction fencing, snow fencing or other similar fencing should be at least 4 feet high and supported at a maximum of 10 foot intervals by metal T-posts or approved methods sufficient enough to keep the fence upright and in place. T-posts shall be a minimum of 2 feet in the ground. Wooden stakes and rebar posts are not considered as an approved method sufficient enough to keep the fence upright and in place.
- Chain link fence shall be 6 feet tall with 2 inch mesh chain link fabric. 2 inch posts shall be tied with 6 gauge aluminum wire ties at 24 inch on center. Posts shall be a minimum of 2 feet in the ground and spaced at a maximum of 10 feet on center. Plastic zip-ties may not be used.



### 3. AIR SPADING & ROOT PRUNING



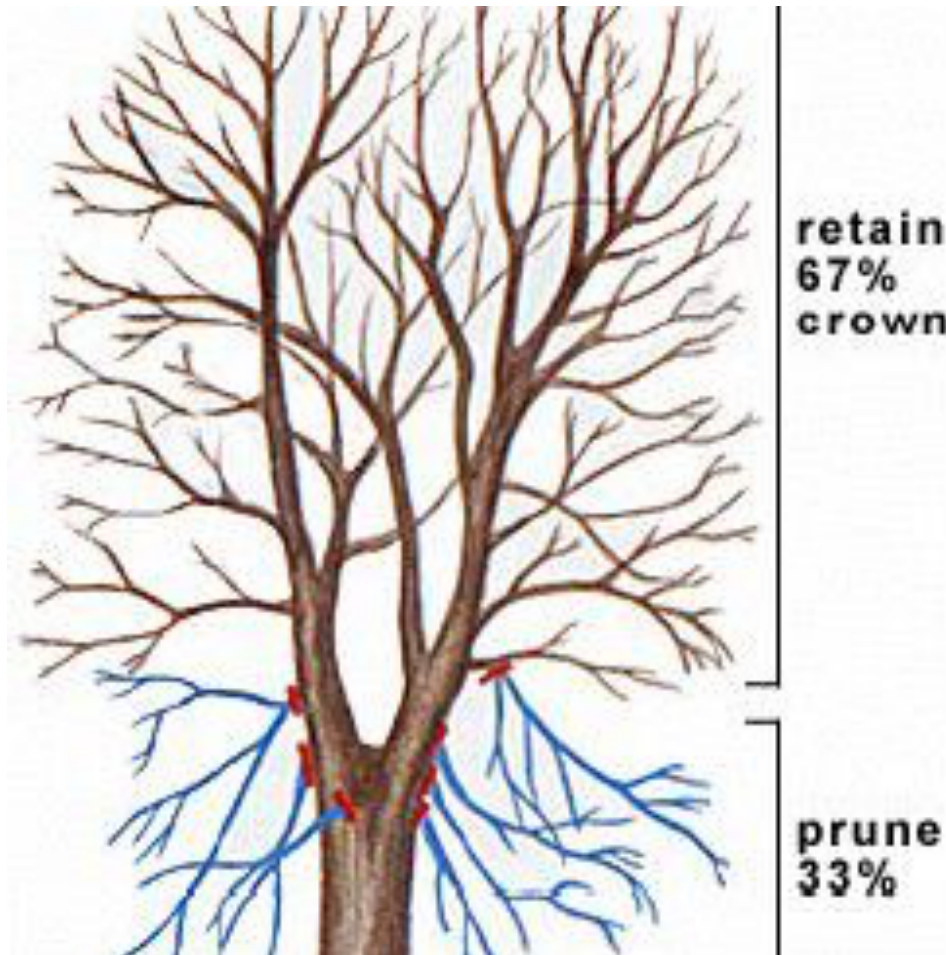
roots exposed by blowing away soil = air spading

**ROOT EXPOSURE & PRUNING:** Exposed & cut roots cleanly prior to work near tree to minimize damage to remaining roots and reduce the risk of causing disease, decay and instability.

#### **SPECIFICATION**

- Expose roots along outside edge of 5 foot fenceline setback with air spade or other tool that uses compressed air
- Sharply cut completely and cleanly through all roots
- Use reciprocating saw with sharp blades or circular saws of varying types and/or a rotary-type stump grinder
- Saw blades or grinder teeth should be sharpened prior to use, and sharpness maintained
- Unless immediately backfilled after pruning, as a temporary measure, place burlap material and/or spread mulch over exposed roots after cuts are made and before soil is replaced. Keep this material damp until backfilled to prevent the fine roots from drying and dying
- Since root pruning occurs along or behind the line of planned construction, it should be coordinated with the tree protection fencing

#### 4. CROWN RAISING DETAIL



#### RAISE

*“Pruning to provide vertical clearance.” American National Standard ANSI A300 (Part 1)-2008.  
Removal of the lower branches of a tree to provide clearance, fire safety or to increase aesthetic quality.*

#### SPECIFICATIONS

- ❖ Clearance:
  - Three to six foot clearance from vegetated ground
  - Five to Six foot foot clearance from walls, gutters, roofs and lights
  - Fourteen foot clearance above all areas to be graded
- ❖ Size of cuts: small diameter cuts are preferred, in the range of one to three inches
- ❖ Type of cuts: thinning or proper reduction cuts only, unless approved ahead of time
- ❖ Balance: aesthetic and structural balance shall be maintained at all times



## **APPENDIX F - GLOSSARY**

**dripline** - region underneath tree canopy

**form** - genetically determined appearance that includes spread, height & configuration

**health** - tree growth as expressed by foliage, twigs, branches & trunks including resistance to pests

**root crown** – region where trunk and root system meet, also called ‘buttress’ or ‘butt’

**rooting zone** – area where roots are likely to survive, beginning at the trunk and extending up to three times the radius of a tree’s dripline region

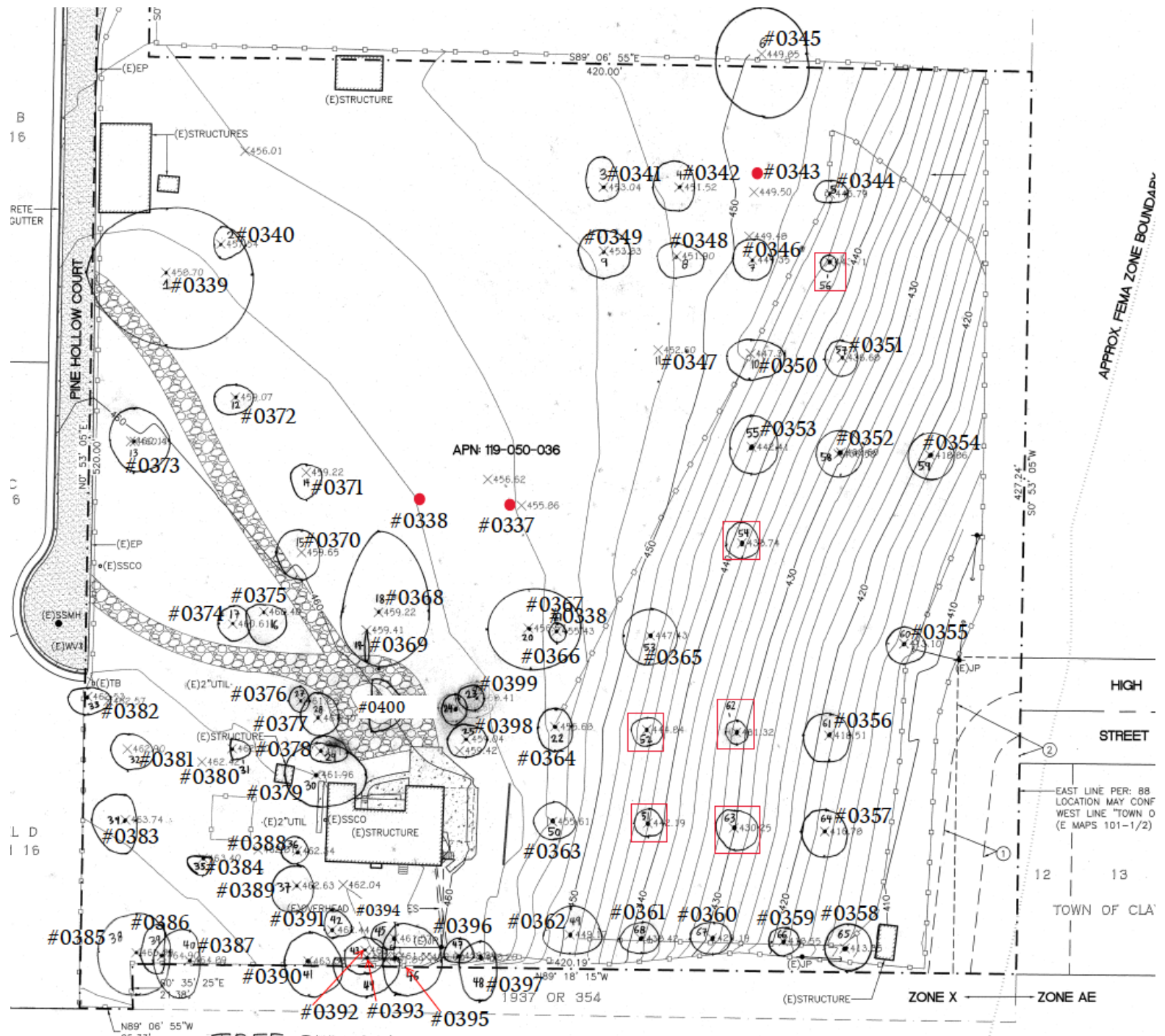
**scaffold** – large, structural branch

**structure** - physical and mechanical qualities of tree

**trunk circumference** – measurement of trunk, distance around

**trunk diameter** - trunk circumference divided by 3.14

APPENDIX G - TREE LOCATION MAP



## APPENDIX H - CERTIFICATE OF PERFORMANCE

I, Michael Baefsky certify:

- That I have reviewed the The City of Clayton Municipal Code, Chapter 15.70 Tree Protection
- That I have evaluated the subject trees, and stated my findings accurately. The extent of the evaluation is stated in the attached report;
- That I have no current or prospective interest in the vegetation or the property that is the subject of this report and have no personal interest or bias with respect to the parties involved;
- That the analysis, opinions, and conclusions stated herein are my own;
- That my analysis, opinions, and conclusions were developed and this report has been prepared according to commonly accepted professional practices;
- That no one provided significant professional assistance to the consultant, except as indicated within the report;
- That my compensation is not contingent upon the reporting of a predetermined conclusion that favors the cause of the client or any other party.

I certify that I am Registered Consulting Arborist #456, a member of the American Society of Consulting Arborists, and am Certified Arborist & Qualified Risk Assessor #WE0222A, Agricultural Pest Control Advisor #074617, Qualified Applicator #99864, Licensed Landscape Contractor (inactive) #931410, and have been involved in the practice of Arboriculture, Integrated Pest Management, Plant Health Care and Ecological Soils Management, and the study of soils and horticulture for over thirty years.

*Michael Baefsky*